



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of robins derived from this hypothetical pair in City Park, though most of the later generations may show no albinism at all. Considerable probability is lent to this hypothesis by the fact that the mother of the bird of June 3, 1908, was decidedly *white* on the belly and breast. It came a number of times to feed the albino young one while the young bird was on the writer's premises, and gave ample opportunity to note this variation from the normal. The writer also noted later on during the summer just passed in the same neighborhood two young robins which were nearly gray all over, both showing very little blackish even on the head or back; one of these two birds had the right outer tail feather pure white, and the left one half white. The coming summer will be of more than usual interest in anticipation of seeing about the writer's neighborhood these partial albino birds, or other young pure albinos.

The almost complete absence of pure white species of birds inhabiting dark areas like forests, and the commonness of white forms in bright areas like the sea, or seashore, may be accounted for by detrimental environmental conspicuousness, or by beneficial inconspicuousness, respectively; one might infer from the failure of these six albinos of 1905, 1906, and 1907 to return to the region of origin, that they perished through being conspicuous marks for predaceous birds.

These observations on the three young of 1908 shed no light on the assumption held by some writers that albinos are more apt to be females, because the sex of but one of the three could with certainty be determined; it was a male.—W. H. BERGTOLD, M. D., *Denver, Colo.*

Unusual Dates for some Birds at New Haven, Conn.—White-throated Sparrows have been present in large numbers in Edgewood Park up to date (Jan. 2, 1909). Five Rusty Blackbirds have been in the same Park since December 26. I saw a Fox Sparrow on Dec. 22 and two of them on Jan. 2. On Dec. 22, near Lighthouse Point I saw two Red-winged Blackbirds and about twenty-five White-winged Crossbills. The date cannot be called unusual for the Crossbills, but they are rare here. On Dec. 26 and 28, I saw a male Towhee in Edgewood Park. On Dec. 21, at Mitchell's Hill, I saw a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, and on Dec. 25, at Saltonstall Ridge, I saw four Red-breasted Nuthatches. Robins and Bluebirds have been seen occasionally, and on Dec. 25 Mr. A. W. Honywill, Jr., saw a Hermit Thrush at Mitchell's Hill. On the next day Mr. Honywill and I saw the thrush at the same place. These birds were all positively identified although none of them were taken.—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *New Haven, Conn.*

Unusual Records for Massachusetts.—*Chætura pelagica*. CHIMNEY SWIFT. I saw three in Sharon, Mass., on Oct. 12, 1907, which is apparently the latest date for the State. One of them flew almost directly overhead, affording perfectly satisfactory identification.